FAREWELL VISIT TO HIS MOTHER.

parting visit to his relatives in Coles County

Early in February, Mr. Lincoln made a

EVERYDAY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Continued from first page.)

when moved by some matter of human

interest. A writer previously quoted, Mr. Jeriah A writer previously quoted. Mr. Jeriah
Bonham, describes a visit that he paid Mr.
Lincoln at his room in the State House,
where he "found him quite alone, except
that two of his children, one of whom was
"Tad,' were with him. The door was open.
We walked in, and were at once recognized
and seated—the two boys still continuing

acquaintance with the man who was to play so conspicuous a part in the impending National crisis. On meeting him I found him far better looking than the campaign pictures had represented. His face, when lighted up in conversation, was not unhandsome, and the kindly and winning tones of his voice pleaded for him, like the smile which played about his rugged features. He was full of anecdote and humor and readily found his way to the hearts of those who enjoyed a welcome to his fireside. His face, however, was sometimes marked by that touching expression of sadness which became so generally noticeable in the following years. On the subject of slavery I was gratified to find him less reserved and more emphatic than I expected. I was much pleased with our first Republican Executive, and I returned home more fully inspired than ever with the purpose to sustain him to the utmost in facing the duties of his great office."

SOME OUTSER CALLERS THE TWO TALL.

Among the callers one day, says Mr. Lamon, were two tall, ungainly fellows, "Suckers," as they were called, who entered the room while Mr. Lincoln was engaged in conversation with a friend. They lingered bashfully near the door, and Mr. Lincoln, noticing their embarrassment, rose and said good-naturedly; "How do you do, my good fellows? What can I do for you? Will you sit down?" The spokesman of the pair, the shorter of the two declined to sit, and explained the object of the call thus; he had had a talk about the relative hight of Mr. Lincoln and his companion, and had asserted his belief that they were of exactly the same hight. He had come in to verify his judgment. Mr. Lincoln smiled, went and got his cane, and, placing the end of it upon the wall, said, "Here, young man, come under here."

The account given by Thurlow Weed, the veteran New York editor and journolist, of his visit to Mr. Lincoln on this occasion, is of peculiar interest. Mr. Weed remained in Springfield two or three days in close consultation with the President-elect, the said, "Here, young man, come under here."
The young man came under the cane, as Mr. Lincoln held it and when it was perfectly adjusted to his hight Mr. Lincoln said: "Now come out and hold up the cane."
This he did, while Mr. Lincoln stepped was a Polykier his head keep and forth under. Rubbing his head back and forth to see that it worked easily under the measurement, he stepped out, and declared to the sagacious fellow who was curiously looking on, that he had guessed with re-markable accuracy—that he and the young man were exactly of the same hight. Then he shook bands with them and sent them on their way.

'Tad,' was in the room, when a lady present, with whom I was acquainted, called the boy to her and said to me, 'This boy has something that I wish to show yau.' The something that I wish to show you.

HIS PRIENDS.

Among the judicious friends of Mr. Lincoln who gave him timely counsel at this important epoch of his life was Judge John D. Caton, who, though a Democrat. I then resimantly the lendency of political affairs, saw plainly the lendency of political affairs, and was anxious for the preservation of the Union. I not him in Springfield, writes Judge Caton, and we had a conference in the law-library. I told him it was plain that he had a war on his hands; that there was a determination on the part of the South to secocle from the Union, and had there would be throughout the North an equal determination to maintain the Union. I actived him that it would require all his energies, and that of all of his friends, in the conduct of the struggle which was certainly enough. The convertion as competitors for the people of the South commit themselves as palpably as possible. In other words, to allow them apparently to the war power, for the reason that such a course would only enough the converted that he in the wall before he resorted to the war power, for the reason that such a course would onto to reason that such a course would onto pring on the war power, for the reason that such a course would onto recover to the convertion on the war power, for the reason that such a course would onto pring of the South convertion on the war power, for the reason that such a course would onto pring on the way by precipitate a lection, but let the Southerners commence it; for bear as long as forberance commence it; for the sea of the conversation progressed, Mr. Lincoln, courterly the other than he and an experiment men were scarcer than the put with the standard progressed which he was to discuss the presentative of New England in the Cabinet. Then the sea of the the war by precipitate action, but let the Southerners commence it; for-bear as long as forbearance could be tolerated, in order to unite the North the more effectually to support his hands in the struggle that was certain to come, and also to convince those in the bear as long as forbearance could be tolerated, in order to unite the North the more effectually to support his hands in the struggle that was certain to come, and also to convince those in the South who were opposed to the rebellion that the war was not forced upon them by the North; that by such a course the great body of the people of the North, of all parties, would come to his support, and that its spirit and effect would be lost.

aware that no single party could sustain him successfully, and that he must rely upon the great masses of the people of all parties, and he would try to pursue such a course as would secure their support. He thanked me for my suggestions, and seem-ed to approve of them. The interview continued perhaps an hour."

TALKS ABOUT THE CABINET. -- AN IM-PARTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

we walked in, and were at once recognized and seated—the two boys still continuing their play about the room. "Tad' was spinning his top; and Mr. Lincola, as we entered, had just finished adjusting the string for him so as to give the top the greatest degree of force. He remarked that he was 'having a little fun with the boys."

The Hon. George W. Julian visited Mr. Lincola at his home, in January, He says; "I had a curiosity to see the familiariy called, and as a member-elect of the Thirty-seventh Congress I desired to form some acquaintance with the man who was to play so conspicuous a part in the impreading National crisis. On meeting him I found him far better looking than the campaign pictures had represented. His face, when lighted up in conversation, was not unhandsome, and the kindly and winning tones of his voice pleaded for him, like the stable which altered about his rugged. make such an appointment as the one pro-

Hon, Leonard Swett, who knew Mr, Linnumor, and readily found his way to the coln from 1818 to the time of his death, and hearts of those who enjoyed a welcome to had "traveled the circuit" with him in Illi-SOME QUEER CALLERS.—THE TWO TALL of his Administration. At that meeting, which took place in less than a month after Mr. Lincoln's election, or about December

consultation with the President-elect, the



in Springfield. The Legislature, of which I was a member, still being in session, I happened in one evening, at the Chenery House, to make a call on some friends, whom I found in the parior. Mr. Lincoln and his wife were sitting in the parlor, amongst others. We shortly engaged in a general conversation. Mr. Lincoln's little boy, who I think is the one they called 'Tad,' was in the room, when a lady present, with whom I was acquainted, called the the coln, as far as my opportunities and observation go, from the frequent imputation of the telling indelicate and ribald stories. I saw

must remember that the Republican party must remember that the Republican party is constituted of two elements, and that we must have men of Democratic as well as of Whig antecedents in the Cabinet. Then Mr. Lincoln remarked that Judge Blair possible to give, in Mr. Lincoln's amusing possible to give.

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the District of Contents and honorable curver as President, and the Contents and honorable curver as President, and honorable curver, and hono wisdom, in imagurating his Administration, of giving to a minority of the Republican party a majority in his Cabinet. I
added that the National Convention indicated, unmistakably, the sentiment of its
constituency by nominating for President
a candidate with Whig antecedents, while
its nominee for Vice-President had beer?

for many years a Democratic Representative in Congress. 'But,' said Mr. Lincoln
'why do you assume that we are giving that
section of our party a majority in the Cabinet?' I treplied that if Messrs Clause CanLe Leventer (1888) ASPECT OF NATIONAL
AFFAIRS.

During the months intervening between
his election and his departure for Washington. Mr. Lincoln maintained a keen
though quiet watchfulness of the theatenthe National Capital
and throughout the National Capital
and throughout the South. He was careful
not to commit himself by needless utteracces; but in all his demerator, as a friend
said, he displayed all the firmness and
determination, without the temper, of Jacktermination, without the temper, of Jacktermination, without the temper, of Jacktermination, in the description of the scarcely expected ever section of our party a majority in the Cabi-net? I replied that if Messrs, Chase, Cam-eron, Welles and Blair should be designated the Cabinet would stand four to three. something that I wish to show you.' The article was handed to me, and I saw that it was a whistle made, as was remarked from a pig's tail. The lady said, 'You know this is something that it has been marked that it was sent to him after his election to show that the thing could be done. Rough as this joke was, Mr. Line done, Rough as this joke was, Mr. Line on the utmost good humor. My recollection is that the whistle came from some one in the Southern States.'

LOOKING OVER THE SITUATION WITH HIS FRIENDS,

Wallon go, iron are and ribald stories. I saw the liling indelicate and ribald stories. I saw the liling indelicate and ribald stories. I saw the liling indelicate and ribald stories. I saw that the Cabinet would be islanced and blaiterm, with familiar friends and alone, when the Laked without restraint; but I never heard him use a profane or indecent word, that it was sent to him after his in the presence of indics.

"Mr. Lincoln observed that 'the making of a Cabinet, now that he had it to do was by no means as easy as he had supposed: that he had, even before the result of the election was known, assuming the probability of success, fixed upon the two leading members of his Cabinet, but that in looking about for suitable men to fill the other Departments, he had been much embarrassed. You seem to forget that I expect to be there; and counting me as one, you see how nicely the Cabinet would be balanced and bal-

dotes and witticisms with which he inter-larded and enlivened what with almost any

minds me of what occurred down at Joliet, where a popular greeer supplied all the villagers with sausages. One Saturday villagers with sausages. One Saturday evening, when his glocery was filled with customers, for whom he and his boys were busily engaged in weighing sausages, a neighbor with whom he had had a violent quarrel that day, came into the grocery, made his way up to the counter, holding two enormous dead cats by the tail, which he deliberately threw, on to the counter, saying. This makes seven to-day. I'll call around Monday and get my money for them.'

two enormous dead cits by the tail, which he deliberately three, on to the country and great my deal around Monday and get my money for them."

"In the curse of our conversations, Mr. Lincola remarked that it was particularly pleasant to him to reflect that he was coming into office unembarrassed by promises. He owed, he supposed, his exemption from ing into office unembarrassed by promises. He owed, he supposed, his exemption from ing into office unembarrassed by promises. He owed, he supposed, his exemption from ing into office unembarrassed by promises. He owed, he supposed, his exemption from ing into office unembarrassed by promises. He owed, he supposed, his exemption from ing into office unembarrassed by promises. He owed, he supposed his stepmother, who was living with her dialogue in the calculation of the new the propels continued to the propels and that only a feet promised an office to any man, nor have but in a single instance. I have been also that the possibility of his nomination. I have not, said the promised an office to any man, nor have but in a single instance, and that only a feet promised an office to any man, nor have but in a single instance, and that he was on arranged that she should result that the most and uninterrupted intercourse which they be that they after his election, thinking that the Vices-President, from his high character and long experience, was cutilled to a voice in the Cahinet, the selection of the New England man was conceded to him, and that William and the proposed to see selected to him, and that he was exciting profound interest and anxiety in the calculation of the New York and the proposed to see session. Soon afterward the Border State Proposition' was rejected by the House of Representatives. Under these circumstances, hopeless of keeping North Carolina in the Union, Mr. Gilmort decidence reposed in him, but that before replying to it, he desimed it proper to confer with members of Congress from Southern States who like himself, were opposed to secession. Soo

This will core and a state of the state of t

determination, without the temper, of Jack son. In December, 1860, he wrote the the again to see his home in Springfield." ing letters to his intimate friend. Hon E. B. Wasburne, then a member of Congress from Illinois: coln's life, when he became the central figure

"SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 13, 1860.

HON, E. B. WASHBURNE. "MY DEAR SIR: Your long letter re-sived. Prevent, as far as possible, any of or friends from demoralizing themselves and our cause by entertaining propositions for compromise of any sort on the slavery for compromise of any sort on the slavery extension. There is no possible compromise upon it, but which puts us under again, and leaves us all our work to do over again. Whether it is a Missouri line, or Eli Thuyer's Popular Sovereignty, it is all the same. Let either be done, and immediately fillinustering and extending slavery resommeness. On that point hold firm, as with a chain of steel. Yours as ever.

"A. Lincoln."

"SPRINGFIELD, I.I., Dec. 21, 1860, "HON, E. B. WASHINGENE.

"MY DEAR SHE Last night I received our letter, giving an account of your interview with Gen. Scott, and for which I thank you. Please present my respects to the General, and tell him, confidentially, I shall be obliged to him to be as well prepared as he can to either hold, or retake, the forts, as the case may require at and after the inauguration. Yours as ever,

"A. Lincoln."

THE SOUTH $\slash\hspace{-0.6em}N$ REBELLION.

The Southera States led on by South Carolina, which formally severed its con-nection with the Union Nov. 17, 1860, were preparing to dissolve; free alliance with the preparing to dissolve; free alliance with the Free States. Mississippi passed the ordinance of secession Jaa. 9, 1861; Florida followed on the 10th; Ajabama, on the 11th; Georgia. on the 19th; Louisiana. on the 25th; and Texas, on the 1st day of February.

TREASON AT THE CAPITAL.

Meanwhile, treason had full liberty to accomplish its nefarious work at the Capital of the United Stales. Traitors in the Cabinet and in Congress conspired to depicte the resources of the Government, leaving it helpless to contest the assumptions of the confederacy grising in the come, and also to convince those in the great both yay one except his father, any one except his father, and also to convince those in the South who were opposed to the rebellion of the predecessors in the high office of South who were opposed to the roboth of the South who were opposed to the roboth of the South of the South who were opposed to the North; daily parties, would come to his support, and that it spirit and effect would be given a cordial and earnest he would be given a cordial and earnest support, I further advised him that in the heart of the struggle which must ensue, there would be given a cordial man that in the processory in emergencies, but that it should be given a constantly in however, to repeat one of them. If have an especial fondness for any particular bedfellow, and that I hoped he stude that it should be specially the shedding that that the should he specially the shedding that the struggled was investigable, but that it was done only form alsofultenesses of the should make the support of the special of the struggle was investigable, but that it was do be his that it was do be the struggled that he foresaw that he special for the struggled that he foresaw that he proceeded, with infinite humor, to tell a the would perfect would be given and earnest that it should be given a constantly in however, to repeat one of them. If have an especial fondness for any particular bedfellow, and that I hoped he shall were far-fetched or pointless. I will attend that it should be specially the shedding that the first of the struggle which must ensure that it should be specially the shedding that the struggled that he foresaw that it would not pushed the object of the struggle which must ensure that it was allowed the object of the struggle which must ensure that the struggle which must ensure that the struggle which must ensure that the struggle which must ensur

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EDITORIAL NOTE. - We are now approach-

ing the most interesting period of Mr. Lin-

in the National drama up to the moment of

his tragic death. In the next chapter we shall

find him on his way to Washingt n, together

with a chara teristic description of the inci-

dents of the journey, his speeches along the

route, his passage through Baltimore, and

final arrival at the Capital to await Inaugura-

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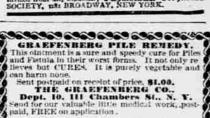
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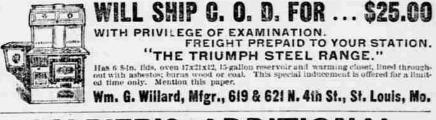
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